

Drapery, Haberdashery, &c.
IMPORTANT SALE
of
100 POUNDS' WORTH
of
FAMILY and HOUSEHOLD LINENS
and
GENERAL MANCHESTER GOODS,
produced by Cook before leaving England by the Proprietor,
and now
SELLING AT A SACRIFICE,
because not required for the business he has taken to.

WALTER LANCE
(late of Pitt-street, Pitt-street, now of
107, Pitt-street, Sydney, adjacent to Railway and opposite to Police Station,
offers the above personally selected
and
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Linen and Calico Sheetings in all widths
Linen and Calico Calico in all widths
Linen and Calico Damask Tablecloths
Tapestry and Cloth Table Covers
Mats and embroidered Counterpanes, Quilts
Mats of various kinds and handsome Lace Curtains (all new
patterns)
Muslin, Gauze, Cambric, &c.
Dresses, Handkerchiefs, Blouses, &c.
Calico Flannels, Blankets, &c.
at
25 PER CENT. OFF SYDNEY PRICES.

Parlour Furnishing, Hotelkeepers, Managers of Public
Establishments, small Shopkeepers,
supplied at
800 THAN SYDNEY WHOLESALE PRICES,
and
the general public will

SAVE IN THE FOUND
by purchasing under present circumstances, as the goods
MUST BE SOLD

to make room for the further development of the rapidly
increasing

HEMP, BONE, and YOUTH'S READY-MADE CLOTHING
and
OUTFITTING BRANCHES

of the business, acknowledged to be the
LARGEST EXCLUSIVE BUSINESS OF THE KIND
IN NEW YORK CITY.

WALTER LANCE
(late of Pinckney and Co.,
116, George-street South, opposite Police Station and
adjacent to Railway.

ANTHONY BODERN AND SONS,
PALACE EMPORIUM,
HAYMARKET
(OPHY).

HAYMARKET
ONLY.

CHOCOLATE SPRING MILITARY
ELEGANT MARTINETS, INCOMPARABLE COSTUMES
CHARMING BOUQUETS, FRESH FLOWERS HATS

DURABLE BOULDERS, WELL-CUT CLOTHING
NEW FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT PRINTS

SPLENDID CARPETS, CHEAP CROCKERY

GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES

A GRAND VARIETY
of everything you can
POSSIBLY REQUIRE

THE PALACE EMPORIUM HAYMARKET.
OUR ONLY ADDRESS
ANTHONY BODERN AND SONS,
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UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,
AGRICULTURAL SHOW.
COUNTRY VISITORS BEFORE LEAVING TOWN
CALL AND INSPECT THE GOODS now being OPENED

at
E. WATTS
GREAT ORNAMENTAL
OF SUPERIOR DRAPERY.

NOTE.—The goods are not old-fashioned, but this season's
fashion from London and Paris; and in order to make room
for the new shipment, London, the country should visit
the department during the week, and obtain some of the
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

LAST WEEK,
LAST WEEK,
LAST WEEK.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS in all DEPARTMENTS.

Ladies and Children's Clothing, our novelty, is
what we offer the public. Ladies from the country should visit
the department during the week, and obtain some of the
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

Ladies' Costumes reduced to half price
Ladies' Costumes at 1/2d, 1/4d, and 1/8d.

Mr. D. WATTS,
Children's Drawers of English cloth
Ditto Chemises at English cost
Ditto Nightshirts at English cost

All manufactured from first-class materials.

The balance of our Dress Materials at 4/6d, 5/6d, 6/6d, 7/6d per
yard.

Glued Cutwork, 4d inches, at 10d per yard.

REEDS IN OUR WINDOW
TO-DAY.

THE balance of our Cloth Materials at 1d and 1/2d
per yard.

Black Silk Brocade at 1d, 1/2d, and 1/8d per yard.

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THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

BEACH v. HANLAN.

They rise to the occasion of Saturday in unmistakable fashion. All minor sports, as ordinary occupations, were abandoned, and the people poured out by tens of thousands to witness the great contest in which so much was at stake, and from which much was hoped though generally so little expected. Nature seemed to have prepared for the event. The magnificent hydromania of the south wind, with few plashes of rain, had purged the air of the unseasonable and unwholesome heat which through Thursday and Friday broiled men and small of summer in the city. The morning dawned clear, fair, and exhilarating, with a few gusts of westerly, like the coolness of ice in sparkling water, and at noon a genial sunshine tempered a glorious day as the heart of holiday-makers or yachtsmen could desire. The city began to move about noon, drawn by general and irresistible impulse as bees at swarming time. Circular Quay, always busy at that hour on Saturdays, showed extraordinary life. Small boats were afloat in every cove, at every jetty; putting out from every water-front, and preparing for the strong pull to the great goal. There was much waiting, however, at the Quay. Three o'clock was near before the Tethys, first of the Government boats, with full crew of legislators and privileged officials, drew out; and 3 had passed when the Tonki Quay had her final whistle, and got underway. And then, in long procession, out came all the rest—Frightful and Wallaby, and Infernal, and Frostyfoot, and Argonaut, and Leveret, and Prince of Wales, and Achilles. It would be impossible with reasonable hints to recount all of their names; an Honorable List would not suffice. Out from Woolloomooloo and Double Bay they came, a little farther on; out also from Waterview Bay and Balmain, joined by paddle steamers, and Double Bay, by sailing boats trying to beat up against the wind that in the channel of Spectacle Island seemed to increase to half a mile; by rowing boats that could be no more counted than the white feathers of a swan by the wind from the capes of the jibbing sea. Men at work upon the harbour seemed moving onward. It might be noted that some new Plied Quay had set up a mast, and it would have appeared as though the magnificient wool ship was turning about in the inner bay to begin to walk the waters. His living creatures, had Orlok, and P. O., and Misses' lines cast off, moored and come right along, and over the old Nelson hurried up as a rearward, with a blast of his diabolical foghorn, through all the sternward driving smoke.

At the Bridge, those who were on the water got the first kiss of the land traffic. Vehicles seemed moving in rapid and easy procession, and through them pedestrians, dressed in light robes and robes, and many—rushing, some scores of these latter, in foolish haste to leap the chase made by the opening sport. A fleet of steamers were ready to shoot through the opening by the time it was ready, and second of the Tonki, essayed the narrow passage and centred it with an accuracy that did her steersman infinite credit. Wonderful, indeed, was the land traffic here. Before the opening of the bridge had closed again there was an army halting, and with a little natural impatience, for the time announced for the race was approaching, and they were anxious to secure good positions. It was a half-a-mile beyond that bridge, however, at and about the finish, that the great expectation which had been formed of a crowd were fully realised. People were seen here in clusters, and rapidly the clusters grew to crowds, to densely-packed masses, on every vessel afloat and every point of vantage ashore. Tents-up, with men and boys about like rocks in slime; wharfs, jetties, hills, flats, densely covered by thousands, tens of thousands—indeed, it might almost be said square miles, of people, at least were on the open ground about the Sydney Rowing Club, and half as many on the various points opposite. How did they arrive? The question was answered by a glimpse of the traps of all sorts which lined the river four or five deep for about two miles. Inspector Larkins, aided by five troopers, 40 foot, and 10 pitch-dust constables, maintained law and order and fair-play, in most excellent style, keeping the forshires for the foot people, and forcing the carriages back to the most convenient places in the bush.

Sympathetic rather than hearty cheers came from the Rowing Club side to the Tonki, with a few words of Beach's colour perceptible, passed by. The rowing men hoped with all the strength of their patriotic souls, but did not expect much. A sort of grim burgh came from the throats of a party of Illawarra men on board the Aldings, who had come up expressly to see Illawarra win.

So, onward, though the gale—a little too fresh for comfort or prudence of a race—barks wild Hired wherever the wind of the channel could be obtained, and boats of all sorts dashed into position by Inspector Dembos and the fleet of water police under his command, until, finally, the Tonki dropped anchor, and waited for the arrival of the Frightful, which, with 15 inches of water between her keel and the bottom, was necessarily slow to be sure. Twenty minutes elapsed before she arrived, and in the interval Beach brought out his boat, put her carefully into the water, got aboard, and paddled up to the start. A three times three greeted him from the crowd ahead his boat, to which he responded by waving his cap. A little after, in very deliberate style, but with "Yankee Doodle" and "The Red, White, and Blue," playing alternately in most lusty fashion, the Frightful came along, a distance further up the river, and took up her position. Then Hanlan appeared, and the two contestants ranged themselves for a start. Excitement on board the boat grew intense, but was not painfully prolonged. The oars flashed together, and the two scarcely perceptible streak shot across the surface of the water. And just then the Tonki behaved very badly, starting too soon, and lying over fair, with the windows of the hotel, and were swallowed so eagerly by the crowd below. Words of that sort are like sparkling liquor, uncorked and distributed. If not very speedily swallowed they degenerate to heel-tape; pleasant and exhilarating in the evening, nauseous and vile in the morning. Nor was there much to be gained from the talk in which a few sober and disinterested folk (for there were such in Sydney on Saturday night), very truly indulged. What foods of *post facto* wisdom were poured out. Hanlan had a theory, and singularly enough some few who, without any particular interest, simply watched events, and judged them, were not satisfied all through. Every man in the city of course regretted the foul. It was one of the most lamentable incidents connected with aquatic sports in Sydney. It ought not to have been. There was half a mile of water to pull in, and chivalrous as the Tonki was, it did not quite so, passing, for the time had come for her to try the tempest of Beach's sea; and, in making his dash the poor he put himself in a bad position, and, once over the pavement, blocking the whole street from wall to wall so effectually that only by much labour, patience, and ingenuity could one or two oars force a way through. There was not much talk; the first desire seemed to be to shake hands with Beach, the second to drink his health. The fact of the world's championship won back once more too great to be comprehended until a proper condition of exaltation had been attained, and in that condition speech became so wild and incoherent as only to be comprehensible to the excited brotherhood. Hence it would be waste of time to record any of the words that fell from the windows of the hotel, and were swallowed so eagerly by the crowd below. Words of that sort are like sparkling liquor, uncorked and distributed. If not very speedily swallowed they degenerate to heel-tape; pleasant and exhilarating in the evening, nauseous and vile in the morning. Nor was there much to be gained from the talk in which a few sober and disinterested folk (for there were such in Sydney on Saturday night), very truly indulged. What foods of *post facto* wisdom were poured out. Hanlan had a theory, and singularly enough some few who, without any particular interest, simply watched events, and judged them, were not satisfied all through. 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that the planters do not bring out Europeans, because they cannot be procured for less than £2 a head, and Mr. GRIFFITH proposes to meet the difficulty by offering them for £1 a head. That is the remedy for the existing grievances.

The drawback about it is that the difficulty in regard to Europeans is not a pecuniary difficulty at all. The planters do not employ kanakas because they are cheap simply. It is pointed out that exclusive of his rations a kanaka cost £20 10s. a year. But the islanders are engaged for three years, and as the losses from death usually take place during the first year of their engagement, it is said that the cost per head of the kanakas is fully £30 a year. At 12s. a week, which is the amount for which it is supposed European agricultural labourers can be got, the cost of the white labourer would be about the same as that of the black one. In the matter of wages the planters would gain nothing by the continuance of the present system. Mr. GRIFFITH's proposal amounts indeed to a concession to the employers of agricultural labour to which the rest of the community might very reasonably object. If it should cost £10 to bring a labourer to the colony, the people generally will pay £9 and the planter £1. This means that the whole population is to be very considerably taxed for the benefit of a single and not a particularly needy class. It may be said that this principle was not introduced by the present Government, it is already in the Act; but the present Government, in addition to the lessening of the contribution of the employer by one-half, proposes to confine the benefits of the provision to a single industry. Under the present Act mechanics can be introduced as indentured labourers, but Mr. GRIFFITH has struck out the provision for applying mechanics. By his bill the employers of agricultural labour alone will be benefited. The new bill is essentially a protective one, and the form of protection which it encourages is by no means the most desirable form.

There is another point of view from which the amending bill might be very well objected to by the labouring classes, and it is in the interest of these classes that Mr. GRIFFITH is supposed to be acting. In these colonies the ordinary wages of the labouring man amount to something like £70 a year. Mr. GRIFFITH's idea is to secure this kind of labour for the sugar-growers for £30. His proposal is, in fact, a proposal to reduce wages. That this would be its effect Mr. GRIFFITH frankly admits. His hope is that working men will accept his bill on the ground that, although the labouring classes might suffer from the competition of an inferior class of white labour, they would suffer more from the keeping up of the present system of black labour. Working men, it is thought, will suffer anything for the sake of keeping out an alien race. But if Mr. GRIFFITH's proposals are tolerated, the working men of Queensland must be different from working men elsewhere. In New South Wales a proposal to introduce Indians or Chinese would not be objected to more vehemently than one to introduce, at the cost of the community at large, a class of labourers who would be bound to sell their labour at a lower price than that received by the classes already in the colony, and at whose expense, in part at least, they were introduced.

If Mr. GRIFFITH's project succeeded, it would certainly lead to trouble. On discovering the situation, a large percentage of the indentured labourers might be expected to break their engagements. Failing this, there would be the danger of constant feuds between the free men and the bondsmen. The amending bill, instead of putting an end to a servile class, would simply substitute one servile class for another. Besides the industrial results of such a species of class legislation, there would be its political results. What is called the German vote is already a source of some trouble in Queensland, and a measure which, so far as it was successful, would help to make Queensland a European as distinct from a British colony could hardly fail to increase that trouble.

From the sugar-growing point of view, however, the fatal objection to the Government's policy is that it would be the death of the industry it is intended to serve. The planters say that the class of labourers that the Government propose to introduce would not be of the slightest use to them, and Mr. GRIFFITH frankly admits that his bill will not promote sugar-growing as it is now carried on. The planters say they must have coloured labour or give up. Mr. GRIFFITH tells them that they may give up, but that they will not be supplied with coloured labour. His policy may be a right or a wrong one, but with the views he holds it would have been better to leave the agricultural interest alone. Mr. GRIFFITH should have done more, or have candidly confessed that he was unable to do anything.

The *Economist* has devoted an article to the progress of life insurance business in the United Kingdom. It seems that Mr. SPRACE, the president of the Institute of Actuaries, upon the basis of an essay read at a meeting of that body, ventured the statement that life insurance in England was becoming increasingly appreciated. Mr. KUSZNER, the writer of the essay, stated that the percentage of policies to population had increased from 2½ per cent in 1871 to 2½ per cent in 1883. But the *Economist* regards the amount of new insurances as a much more reliable test of the measure of progress, and presents a table showing the assurances by the various British offices during the decade, no account being taken of industrial assurances. From this it appears that while in 1873-4 the amount was £4,844,518, in 1882-3 it had become £26,003,960, an increase of 9½ per cent, corresponding pretty closely with the increase of population. If, however, the period 1876-7 to 1882-3 be taken, it appears that whilst the population had risen by about 6½ per cent, the new insurances had increased by only £20,000, or about 3½ per cent. The figures are regarded as indicating a decline in public appreciation of the benefits of life assurance, the cause being attributed in part to the fact that capital had not been accumulating so fast as it had done in previous years of greater prosperity, and in part to the want of sufficiently liberal provisions on the part of the life companies. Apparently, however, the *Economist* has not taken into account the large business which one or two of the American offices have entered on in England. Leading officers of these companies say that the toning business introduced by them has found very great favour, especially among the richer classes of England: and, if their state-

ments be correct, a considerable addition would have to be made to the new assurances published by the *Economist*, and the effect of which would be to show that the ratio of insurances to population was undiminished.

It will be interesting to turn to the figures indicating progress in life insurance in Australasia. From returns compiled in different issues of the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* during the past five years we find that, whilst in 1878 the companies (excluding two which did not publish returns) had new insurances amounting to £3,704,768, in 1883 they had new insurances reaching £7,285,103, the figures of one company not being included. The companies not furnishing returns were amongst the least considerable, and the absence of their figures did not materially alter the totals. We see then that in five years the new insurances increased by fully 90 per cent.; during the same period the population advanced by not more than 25 per cent. Whilst life insurance is only about maintaining its own amongst the people of the old world, it is making the most remarkable strides amongst the colonists of Australasia. The new assurances of British offices, which we imagine includes their business done all over the world, only amounted to £26,493,969 for a population of say 36,000,000. That is a small figure compared with new assurances amounting to £7,285,103 taken from less than 3,000,000 of colonists. If the British offices did business in the same ratio to population as the colonial offices, their new business would have been three times what it was. Whilst the colonists effected new bonuses to the extent of £2 10s. per head of their number, the British community only insured afresh to the extent of 15s. per head.

The result of a comparison of this kind must be regarded as very gratifying from an Australasian point of view. In the first place they may be taken as an indication of the general well-being of the people. The surplus income of almost all classes in the colonies is much greater than of similar classes in England; and more can be spared as a post-mortem provision for the comfort or the necessities of dependents. Further, the large insurance payments made in the colony is one of the strongest evidences that could be offered of the fact that society here compares favourably with that of the mother country in one of the highest developments of national life. It has been charged against colonists that they exhibit an unwonted prodigality of the wealth within their control, and perhaps with some truth; and it might be feared that the inevitable result would be in the end be something of the poverty-stricken condition of the old country, as shown in its poor laws and workhouses. One of the best guarantees against such a future is the general spread of life insurance principles; and that whatever may be spent there will be something left for the dependent and helpless. Such as have received the benefit of a life insurance provision are likely to extend it to the next generation. The country cannot fail to be benefited by the extension of the practice. The question of State legislation to enforce insurance principles has already been discussed on the other side of the world; and on this side we have in the case of the New Zealand Government Life Insurance Department, an illustration of the encouragement which it has been thought well by the Civil power to give to the practice. But at present public opinion seems to regard it as better that the work should be done and the business carried on by private enterprise—by the people for themselves, as in the case of the Australian mutual societies, which do more than nine-tenths of the Australasian business. For the measure of progress made in life insurance in these colonies much credit is due to the companies themselves; for the liberalisation of their provisions, combined with the energy of their officials, has probably done more than would have been attained by governmental action. Several of the mutual life offices have made greater progress than the insurance department of New Zealand, and with more economical methods of private administration the outcome of the amending bill is intended to serve the assured.

Passing from the figures, as a whole, to the details, it is worth while drawing attention to the fact that the new assurance business of the Australian Mutual Provident Society amounted, in the year ended December 31, 1882, to £2,928,541 as compared with £2,133,209, the amount of the Gresham Society, the English company which, out of the total of 87 companies, did the largest new business. Four of the English companies only did new business in the year exceeding £1,000,000; whilst two out of the ten Australian offices did over the same amount, the National Mutual Life of Australia, with £1,081,707, being the second: whilst the figures of two of the other companies come very close to that figure. Much, therefore, undoubtedly is due to the energy of the colonial companies in pushing a business which is calculated to be attended with such beneficial results to the community.

If irritation is sometimes caused by the carpings of English politicians upon Australian relations with the Pacific Islanders, explanation is afforded by such paragraphs as the following, which appeared in our Queensland telegraphic news of Friday last:—“The labour schooner Ethel arrived at Maryborough yesterday from the South Sea, with only 16 recruits, after an absence of six months. It appears that recruiting was stopped and the vessel was ordered back by the Government agent, on the grounds of illegally recruiting, firing on the natives, and ill-using the passengers, secreting unauthorised men. The master and mate are implicated by the charges of the Government agent, who also states that the crew were hired.” The most significant fact disclosed in this statement is the unwillingness of the Islanders to accept the Queensland offers. The schooner was cruising for six months, using doubtless, all fair means, and as it is alleged, some others that can only be characterised as foul, and succeeded in obtaining only 16 boys. A strong sentiment of “let us alone” must exist among the natives when such decided opposition is shown to the recruiting agent. And the English sense of justice at once asks, Why should they not be let alone? What claim has any white man in Queensland upon any black man in the Pacific? Why should the former be permitted to reduce or to compel the latter to a change of life and uncongenial soil? A satisfactory answer could only be supplied by clear proof of an improved condition; and that proved it may be granted that a man's condition improves immediately he begins to work. It does so if he continues to work and get the natural reward of his labour; but it is just there that the difficulty comes in with the kanakas. They do not all continue to work. Some do, but in too many cases they lapse

into a more cunning savagery. And as to the women? The natural reward would be some fair share of the advantages of civilisation—food, clothes, nursing and medicine in sickness, education in various ways, and means of purchasing advancement or pleasure. Are these liberally or honestly supplied? Do the special articles we are now publishing on the sugar industry of the North justify a conclusion that the white man's duty is fairly performed when once the blacks are on his plantation? Do we read of much school or missionary work, of anything approaching paternal care, of competent and careful doctoring and nursing, of rational and practical means of improvement kindly and consistently carried out? Menials fail sadly if we have read of anything of the sort, and the other side return with unpleasant distinctness. The English suspicion of black labour does not run without cause; and though we may be free of the taint of slavery, we are under charges of management too gross to be disregarded.

The recent death of a pupil in one of the English Normal schools through “over pressure” of the brain has led some of the leading journals to take up the question of “cramping” pupils. The *Saturday Review* remarks “that so long as there exists in large cities an outcast class which breeds children weak in mind and body, their weakness must be taken into account in administering the system of public instruction.” This warning hardly applies to this community. Our children are well fed, and we have never heard of any cases of overwork as respects the ordinary course of instruction in the Primary schools. The danger, if there is one, will lie with ambitious or backward pupil teachers, who are making great efforts to get on, and pass examinations; or else with children in private schools, who are being pressed either to please parents or make capital for their teachers. There are some persons engaged in educational pursuits who are in the habit of drawing the attention of the public to the excellence of their system by quoting the number of cases in which they have succeeded in passing pupils at public examinations. The pupil in this case advertises the teacher, and it is very difficult to understand how a person of a prudential kind can be brought to believe in some cases that the mental powers of a pupil submitted to the process of examination passing. The old “pupil coach” of the English University gained his practice by the skill he exhibited in passing men possessed of limited education and with brains to use what they had. The more un promising his pupil the more credit did he gain by pulling him through. No doubt the experiment on thick adult heads was rarely, if ever, followed by evil physical results; but it is quite a different matter when dealing with children, whose mental powers must grow with their physical, and who have not reached maturity in either. It is in preparing for public competitive examination that the danger lies, and that danger does not attach to our Public school system. Working the brain steadily and systematically is as wholesome as exercise for any other part of the body. It is unnatural and excessive strain that has to be guarded against, and this especially in the case of weakly children.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our cablegrams of this morning state that China has declared war against France. After what has taken place between these two Powers it can hardly be said that the information comes as a surprise. A body of Chinese troops has been landed on the north of the Island of Hainan, and heavy masses of Chinese troops are said to be stationed along the frontier of the province of Kwang Si, situated to the northward of Tonquin. The French Chambers of Saturday passed a vote of 40,000,000 francs (£1,600,000) on account of the French forces in Tonquin. M. Ferry, in asking for the vote, pointed out that it would strengthen the bonds of the Government in dealing with China, but he made no mention that war had been declared. There are two or three other items of interest in our cablegrams of this morning. One of special interest at the present moment refers to the sculling championship. Our message was despatched from London at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by which time the result of the match on the Parramatta had evidently been made known in that city. A sporting man has already thrown out a challenge to the new possessor of the championship, offering to match Wallace Ross against him for £1000.

The sculling championship of the world was wrested from Hanlon on Saturday, by William Beach. There was an immense concourse of persons, sailors and afloat, to witness the contest, which was now over the usual course on the Parramatta River. Never before probably was there such a general exodus from the city, by road and by water. Almost the only topic of conversation in the city all the morning was the coming race and its probabilities, and on receipt of the intelligence as to the result of the race the excitement was intense. In other columns we publish a full report of this most exciting event, which will be read by many thousands who, maybe, take little interest as a rule in aquatic contests.

We are informed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary that he will be unable, on account of ill-health, to represent this colony at the Postal Conference to be held at Lisbon in October next.

An important and well-attended meeting of State teachers was held on Saturday morning at the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a teachers' union, having for its objects the duty of watching the progress of events in the country with regard to educational affairs affecting the teachers, and the cultivation of public opinion concerning those who are in the service of the profession.

The question was discussed at considerable length, and ultimately the union was formed upon the basis indicated. A full report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

Passing from the figures, as a whole, to the details, it is worth while drawing attention to the fact that the new assurance business of the Australian Mutual Provident Society amounted, in the year ended December 31, 1882, to £2,928,541 as compared with £2,133,209, the amount of the Gresham Society, the English company which, out of the total of 87 companies, did the largest new business. Four of the English companies only did new business in the year exceeding £1,000,000; whilst two out of the ten Australian offices did over the same amount, the National Mutual Life of Australia, with £1,081,707, being the second: whilst the figures of two of the other companies come very close to that figure. Much, therefore, undoubtedly is due to the energy of the colonial companies in pushing a business which is calculated to be attended with such beneficial results to the community.

If irritation is sometimes caused by the carpings of English politicians upon Australian relations with the Pacific Islanders, explanation is afforded by such paragraphs as the following, which appeared in our Queensland telegraphic news of Friday last:—“The labour schooner Ethel arrived at Maryborough yesterday from the South Sea, with only 16 recruits, after an absence of six months. It appears that recruiting was stopped and the vessel was ordered back by the Government agent, on the grounds of illegally recruiting, firing on the natives, and ill-using the passengers, secreting unauthorised men. The master and mate are implicated by the charges of the Government agent, who also states that the crew were hired.” The most significant fact disclosed in this statement is the unwillingness of the Islanders to accept the Queensland offers. The schooner was cruising for six months, using doubtless, all fair means, and as it is alleged, some others that can only be characterised as foul, and succeeded in obtaining only 16 boys. A strong sentiment of “let us alone” must exist among the natives when such decided opposition is shown to the recruiting agent. And the English sense of justice at once asks, Why should they not be let alone? What claim has any white man in Queensland upon any black man in the Pacific? Why should the former be permitted to reduce or to compel the latter to a change of life and uncongenial soil? A satisfactory answer could only be supplied by clear proof of an improved condition; and that proved it may be granted that a man's condition improves immediately he begins to work. It does so if he continues to work and get the natural reward of his labour; but it is just there that the difficulty comes in with the kanakas. They do not all continue to work. Some do, but in too many cases they lapse

into a more cunning savagery. And as to the women? The natural reward would be some fair share of the advantages of civilisation—food, clothes, nursing and medicine in sickness, education in various ways, and means of purchasing advancement or pleasure. Are these liberally or honestly supplied? Do the special articles we are now publishing on the sugar industry of the North justify a conclusion that the white man's duty is fairly performed when once the blacks are on his plantation? Do we read of much school or missionary work, of anything approaching paternal care, of competent and careful doctoring and nursing, of rational and practical means of improvement kindly and consistently carried out? Menials fail sadly if we have read of anything of the sort, and the other side return with unpleasant distinctness. The English suspicion of black labour does not run without cause; and though we may be free of the taint of slavery, we are under charges of management too gross to be disregarded.

The recent death of a pupil in one of the English Normal schools through “over pressure” of the brain has led some of the leading journals to take up the question of “cramping” pupils. The *Saturday Review* remarks “that so long as there exists in large cities an outcast class which breeds children weak in mind and body, their weakness must be taken into account in administering the system of public instruction.” This warning hardly applies to this community. Our children are well fed, and we have never heard of any cases of overwork as respects the ordinary course of instruction in the Primary schools. The danger, if there is one, will lie with ambitious or backward pupil teachers, who are making great efforts to get on, and pass examinations; or else with children in private schools, who are being pressed either to please parents or make capital for their teachers. There are some persons engaged in educational pursuits who are in the habit of drawing the attention of the public to the excellence of their system by quoting the number of cases in which they have succeeded in passing pupils at public examinations. The pupil in this case advertises the teacher, and it is very difficult to understand how a person of a prudential kind can be brought to believe in some cases that the mental powers of a pupil submitted to the process of examination passing. The old “pupil coach” of the English University gained his practice by the skill he exhibited in passing men possessed of limited education and with brains to use what they had. The more un promising his pupil the more credit did he gain by pulling him through. No doubt the experiment on thick adult heads was rarely, if ever, followed by evil physical results; but it is quite a different matter when dealing with children, whose mental powers must grow with their physical, and who have not reached maturity in either. It is in preparing for public competitive examination that the danger lies, and that danger does not attach to our Public school system. Working the brain steadily and systematically is as wholesome as exercise for any other part of the body. It is unnatural and excessive strain that has to be guarded against, and this especially in the case of weakly children.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COMMAND OF THE AUSTRALIAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

It is officially reported that Admiral George Tryon, C.B., Secretary of the Admiralty, has been appointed to succeed Commodore Erskine as commander of the Australian squadron.

THE NEXT ENGLISH ELEVEN FOR AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Arrangements are being made for the departure of Alfred Shaw's English eleven for Australia. The team sail by the Orient steamer *Garrone* on the 17th September.

THE HANLAN-BEACH BOAT RACE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The boatmen on the Friday on the race between Edward Hanlan and William Beach, for the championship of the world, was 5 to 1 on Hanlan. A person, whose name has not inspired, offers to back Wallace Ross against Beach for £1000.

THE HOP HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Great satisfaction is felt here at the success which has been achieved by our local exhibitors at the Sydney Agricultural Show in the live stock line.

GUNDAGAI, SATURDAY.

The weather is showery.

HAY, SATURDAY.

It has been decided to build a new church on St. Paul's Anglican site, leaving the best part of the allotment for the future Cathedral if it should be decided that Hay shall have the honour.

The diversion of the Queensland fat stock to Adelaide and via the coast to Sydney is causing a great scarcity of beef here, and the prices are about to be raised.

COMMERCIAL

PRODUCE MARKET.—SATURDAY.

A moderate supply of produce was received at the wharves to-day, principally from Melbourne, and there is likely to be more from that port. Market Trade was fairly active. The following are the quotations:—

MUTTON.—Additions, as expected on Monday, steady request. Quotations—4d. to 4s. 6d. per hundred.

OWLS.—No change under this heading, except moving off slowly. Feeds, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per hundred; seed, 3d. per bushel.

HARVEY.—Quoted sale, Cape, 3s. to 3s. 3d. per bushel.

BRAIN.—Market well supplied with individual consignments, which are quoted to 1s. per bushel.

POLLARD.—1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per bushel.

HONEY.—Market unchanged. Prime honey, 43 lbs. to 44 lbs. per ton. Second class, 42 lbs. to 43 per ton. New-made, 42 lbs. to 43 per ton.

CHAF.—Supplies received last night and yesterday afternoon, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per ton.

ONIONS.—Victorian supplies arrived this morning, and others are expected to arrive on Monday. Inquiry up to 12 per ton.

POTATOES.—Market stronger. Steady demand. Circular Home, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. Mount Gambier, 2s. 6d. per ton; Ballarat, 1s. 6d. per ton.

BUTTER.—No change under this heading, except moving off slowly. Feeds, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per bushel; seed, 3d. per bushel.

DOUGLAS.—Quoted sale, Cape, 3s. to 3s. 3d. per bushel.

BRAN.—Market well supplied with individual consignments, which are quoted to 1s. per bushel.

POLLARD.—1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per bushel.

HONEY.—Market unchanged. Prime honey, 43 lbs. to 44 lbs. per ton. Second class, 42 lbs. to 43 per ton. New-made, 42 lbs. to 43 per ton.

CHAF.—Supplies received last night and yesterday afternoon, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per ton.

ONIONS.—Victorian supplies arrived this morning, and others are expected to arrive on Monday. Inquiry up to 12 per ton.

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BUTTER.—No change under this heading, except moving off slowly. Feeds, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per bushel; seed, 3d. per bushel.

DOUGLAS.—Quoted sale, Cape, 3s. to 3s. 3d. per bushel.

BRAN.—Market well supplied with individual consignments, which are quoted to 1s. per bushel.

POLLARD.—1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per bushel.

HONEY.—Good and clear, 6d. per lb.; other sorts, from 6d. to 1s. per lb.

DOUGLAS.—Fair request, from 10d. to 1d. per lb.

EGRAS.—Market unchanged. Quotations, 1s. 2d. per dozen.

POTATOES.—Supplies expected on Monday. Fowls, 4s. to 6s. per part; ducks, 4s. to 6s. 6d. per pair; geese, 6s. to 8s. per pair; turkeys, 7s. to 10s. per pair.

STOCK IN BONDED WAREHOUSES, SYDNEY.

Week ending August 18, 1884.

Stock in hand, Aug. 8, 1884.

Auction Sales.

ORDER OF AUCTION SALES,

by
Messrs. CHAN, MOORE and CO.

125, Pitt-street.

THIS DAY, 18th instant
At 11 o'clock sharp. Highly Im-
portant and expensive Sale of VITIANA
FINE ART FURNITURE, in SOLID
WALNUT, GILT, and BLACK and
GILT, the choicest shipment ever sent
to the colonies.TO-MORROW,
19th instant
Entirely unbroken Sale of a choice
collection of MARBLE CLOCKS, in
newest FRENCH DESIGNS. Gold and
Silver Jewelry, Opera Glasses, &c. Just
landed, from steamer Port Adelaide.WEDNESDAY,
20th instant
Unreserved Sale of Seating and
Cushions, Twines, Iron, Ironmongery,
Cutlery, &c.
Also, 20 cases Pine, Nevalls, Finials,
Balusters, &c.THURSDAY,
21st instant
New Goods in Men's and Boys'
Clothing, Ladies' Underwear,
Hats, Hosiery, Longfolds, Sheetings,
Dunmaks, Rough, Brown, Drap Goods,
&c. Just landed, from steamer Port Adelaide.FRIDAY,
22nd instant
Unreserved Sale of Pictures, Dolls,
Cutlery, Fans, Purse, &c. Fancy Goods,
&c.

THIS DAY, Monday, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, MANAGERS OF CLUBS,
LOVERS OF FINE ART, &c.HIGHLY IMPORTANT and
EXTENSIVE SALE

of the Most Valuable and Choicest Designs

FINE ART FURNITURE
over consigned to the COLONIAL MARKET,Manufactured by
Messrs. CHAN, MOORE and CO.VIENNA,
the most valuable manufacturers of
ART FURNITURE
in the world.being able to exhibit more than Medals than any other
manufacturers; also manufacturers to the leading
PALACES and COURTS

EUROPE.

MAGNIFICENT Drawing-Room SUITE in GILT FRAMES,
covered in black silk, satin, and plush.This suite is exactly similar to that made by these celebrated
Manufacturers for the RECEPTION ROOM of His MAJESTY
the EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA. It is suitable for club, or public
use, and may be described, for a large PRIVATE
DRAWING-ROOM.MASSIVE SOLID WALNUT DIVAN SUITE, beautifully carved
and covered in crimson stamped velvet.BEAUTIFULLY CARVED SOLID WRITING DESKS and
BOOKCASES, combined, in solid walnut.MAGNIFICENT ENTRANCE TABLES, elegantly
polished and PEAKED INLAID WRITING TABLES in new
designs.ROMANTIC SOFA, SOFA, CHAIRS, and WORK
TABLES.VERY CHOICE SOLID WALNUT OVER-MANTEL and FIRE-
PLACE, with bevelled plates, carved cubboards, &c.

HANDSOME GILT BEVELLED GIGRANDELS, new designs

SOLID WALNUT CARVED BEDROOM SUITES, new designs

MASSIVE CARVED OAK TELESCOPE DINING TABLES

Patent Self-adjusting Marble Top Washstand, new designs

Very elegant BLACK and GOLD CONSOLE GLASS, with
dinner, all plates bevelled, suitable for conservatory or ball-
room.Whom, Commode, Occasional Chairs
&c. &c.ON VIEW at the ROOMS, 125, Pitt-street, on and after
TUESDAY, 12th instant.CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed by the
manufacturers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 125, Pitt-
street, THIS DAY, Monday, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The above reserved for ART FURNITURE.

Descriptive Catalogues at the Rooms.

NOW ON VIEW.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. Auctioneers,
125, Pitt-street.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

TO JEWELLERS, FANCY GOODS WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.

An Entirely Unreserved Sale

VERY CHOICE FRENCH MARBLE CLOCK,

in all the newest designs.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY

OPERA and GLASS,

&c. &c.

Just landed, from steamer Port Adelaide.

CHAR. MOORE and CO. have been instructed by the
manufacturers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 125, Pitt-
street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 19th instant, at 11 o'clockA very choice consignment of the above goods,
including3000 French Clocks, in assorted colours, Louis
XVI, engraved, visible movements, &c.

2000-25-3 very choice French marble clocks, assorted

colours, newest designs, visible movements

2000-2-3 very choice French marble clocks, in
new and choice designs, striking and silent

2000-2-2 cases superb ditto

25-1 cases superb ditto

Funerals.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. DAVID FORREST are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Mrs. FORREST, at the Union Cemetery, Waterloo-street, Waterloo, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery, H. KINSELL, Undertaker, George-street, opposite the General Post Office, and the Directors of the Waverley Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JOSEPH ROGERS are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, to move from his late residence, Alfred-street, North Shore, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and Fort Macquarie at quarter before 2 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. F. KIRBY, Undertaker, 88 and 84, Hunter-street.

JOHN F. M. U., Loyal United Brothers Lodge, No. 3, is respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late brother, the member of the Lodge, together with the members of the Lodge, to move from his late residence, to attend the Funeral of our late brother, JOSEPH ROGERS, to move from his late residence, Alfred-street, St. Leonards, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

W. RENFREW, N. G. J. ROBINSON, F.S.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. GEORGE MOORE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, MRS. GEORGE MOORE, to move from his late residence, 10, Waterloo-street, North Shore, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, for Rockwood Cemetery. H. MASON, Undertaker, 54, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. MARGARET MOORE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her deceased husband, MR. GEORGE MOORE, to move from his late residence, 10, Waterloo-street, North Shore, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, for Rockwood Cemetery. H. MASON, Undertaker, 54, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES MOORE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased brother, MR. THOMAS MOORE, the proprietor of Moore's Stores, Waterloo-street, North Shore, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, for Rockwood Cemetery. H. MASON, Undertaker, 54, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ALFRED PLECHTER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER-IN-LAW, the late Mr. George Moore, to move from his late residence, No. 115, George-street, North. THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, for Rockwood Cemetery. H. MASON, Undertaker, 54, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES PUGH are invited to attend the FUNERAL of his beloved infant DAUGHTER Jane, deceased, on Saturday, 17th, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo. THIS (Monday) MORNING, quarter past 1 o'clock, for Newgate. WALTER STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS POAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved son, John, aged 16, deceased, on Saturday, 17th, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, at quarter past 1 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. T. DIXON, Undertaker.

THE FUNERAL of the late DR. GILLMAN will move from The Meads, Enfield, at 2.30, THIS DAY (Monday), and will proceed to Enfield Cemetery. H. KINSELL, Undertaker, George-street, opposite Christ Church, and Sussex-street West.

Meetings.

RECEPTION AND BANQUET SIR HENRY PARKE, K.C.M.G.

The COMMITTEE will meet at the TEMPERANCE HALL, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at 4.30 p.m.

HENRY GORMAN, Hon. Secy.

MEMORIAL to the late Captain STEPHEN. — The friends of the late Captain STEPHEN are invited to Meet THIS EVENING, the 18th instant, at the Church Society's House, Waterloo-street, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of carrying out a plan of Memorial, in the character involving the foundation of a Scholarship at St. Paul's College.

W. M. COOPER, Dean.

W. H. SHAW.

MICHAEL MICALLE.

J. C. CORLETT, Hon. Secy.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. A Special General MEETING of Members will be held on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS.

Consideration of Amended Rules and Table of Rates of Commission, &c.

CHAS. H. HAYES, Secretary.

SYDNEY NLWSBOYS' BRIGADE. The First ANNUAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, 19th instant, at West's Rooms (Leigh House), Waterloo-street, at 8 o'clock.

The Chair will be taken by his Honour SIR JAMES MARTIN, C.J., and the address will be delivered by the Hon. ALEX. GORDON, R.C. KELLYNACK, J. R. FAIRPAK, Esq., A.W. BENNETT, Esq., M. H. STEPHEN, Q.C., and the Rev. JAMES JEFFERIES, LL.B., and other Gentlemen.

C. R. STAPLES, Hon. Secy.

A SHIELD GENERAL RECREATION-GROUND. The First ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the School of Art, Ashfield, THIS DAY, 18th August, 8 p.m. Business: To amend the articles of Association.

R. C. WEBSTER, Hon. Secy.

EIGHT-HOUR DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE. — A meeting will be held, with two-Necks Hotel, or Wednesday next, instant, at sharp, Bute Street, to be held on FRIDAY, not Tuesday.

MASONIC Lodge, 15.—The regular Monthly MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at 8.30, in the Masonic Hall, Castlereagh-street.

W. T. LEE, Secretary.

MASONIC—Sydney St. John, 646, S.C.—Monthly MEETING, MONDAY, Masonic Hall, York-st., 7.30 p.m.

NO. 9 DARLINGTON, L. O. L.—Regular Monthly MEETING, TO-NIGHT, 7.30, in the Worcester Hall, Myrtle-street, —. A full attendance.

W. W. DORMAN, secy.

NO. 10, L. O. L.—Usual Monthly MEETING will be held THIS EVENING in Worcester Hall, Castlereagh-street, at 8 o'clock.

W. T. LEE, Secretary.

NO. 32 MOUNTAIN R.R. MEETS TO-NIGHT. No. 3 Room, Protean Hall, 11.30 sharp. Visitors invited.

NO. 38, L. O. L.—Ashfield. —Regular Meeting This Evening, 7.30, Oddfellows' Hall, Ashfield. —Visitors invited.

CLEVELAND LORE, NO. 1, T. MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at 7.30. —That the System of Education in State Schools should be purely secular. —Visitors invited.

W. H. MUNROE, Hon. Secy.

VALE OF CLWYD COAL-MINING AND COPPER-SMELTING COMPANY. Limited.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

NOTICE is hereby given that the twenty-third Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors, adjourned on the 1st, August, 1883, will be held on Wednesday, 22nd August, 1884, at 8 p.m., in the Waterhouse-chambers, 458, George-street, on that date, at 8.30 p.m.

To receive the report of the Board of Management for the half-year ended 30th June, 1884, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the deed of settlement.

By order of the Board.

S. MACDONNELL, Secretary.

THE WALKING MATCHES TO-DAY, at the Show, Moore Park.

Stock, Shares, and Money.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT, FINANCE, AND LAND COMPANY. Limited.

Subscribed Capital, £100,000.

Reserve Fund, £25,000.

Office: Hoffnung's Buildings, 163, Pitt-street.

Directors:

Henry George F. Chapman, Hon. Francis A. Wright, M.P., Vice-chairman.

W. H. Faling, Esq., J.P., J. Hubert Newman, Esq.

Rates of interest allowed on Deposits.

All at 6 per cent.

At 5 per cent. 5 per cent.

At 6 p.c. 6 per cent.

At twelve p.c. 12 per cent.

The profits for the half-year are equal to 2½ per cent.

The Reserve Fund now stands at £50,000.

INVESTING SHARES.

The balance of the Third issue of Shares are now offered to the public. Particulars on application at the Offices of the Company.

WILLIAM CLARKE, Manager.

PERSONS entitled under wills, legacies, bequests, and donations, remittances from England or elsewhere, can obtain Advances on their Investments, and Discount Commodity, Royal Arcade, Pitt-street, first floor.

SYDNEY PERMANENT FIREBROOK LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—The Board is prepared to make ADVANCES on firebrooks properties.

J. W. HIBBERT, Secretary.

COOGEREE, near the Bay, beautiful SITES, next SATURDAY, Pitt-st. HARDIE and GORMAN.

COLONIAL MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.

118, Market and Castlereagh streets.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

Money advanced, deposited or held, without transfer, and on leases, shares, and crops, or public companies, bills of sale, bonded certificates, merchandise, also on good personal security, payable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

Particulars as to remuneration, dues, &c., can be obtained by applying to the Secretary any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

W. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

OXFORD MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT BANK.

123, Elizabeth-street South, (near Market-street).

M. ACKMAN, Manager.

LOANS advanced upon personal and household security, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments, or for any period desired by borrowers, at lowest current rates.

Particulars as to terms of BILLS OF SALE, DEEDS, BILL OF LADING, &c., and all class of mercantile securities, will be supplied.

B. BARNETT, General Manager.

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING SOCIETY,

184, Pitt-street.

APPLICATIONS for the position of SURVEYOR to the above Society will be received by the Secretary up to WEDNESDAY, 15th August.

Particulars as to remuneration, dues, &c., can be obtained by applying to the Secretary any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

W. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a strong BOY. Apply G.

Andrew and Son, Bengal-street, Bengal.

DRESMAKERS.—Wanted, an Assistant, also Ap-

prentice, to Mr. J. H. P. M. M. (Protestant).

Nurses, M. Girls, M. Couples, Grooms and Gardeners, &c.

BUTCHERS.—A sober, steady, hard-working man, open to all kinds of work.

W. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

JOULY-QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN required at once, to act as a general practitioner, and as agent, under salary.

W. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ENGINE DRIVERS wanted, steady men, at Katumba Colliery, J. B. North, 58, Pitt-street.

EDUCATED young Gentleman desirous of qualifying for Teaching, or other profession, may bear a progressive record, and be willing to pay a fee for examination, by examination, or by written examination.

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